Figures That Tell a Surprising Story of the Effect of Tartif Laws. Perhaps the most extraordinary featare of the situation concerning the eralities concerning it. We know what other basis." Then taking Massachucost, what we pay for pensions, and of the benefits of protection to labor, only are the great majority of intel- that the apparently larger pay in Mas-

The customs duties collected in the unless chiefly confined to articles of pared with 1880. luxury; it is true, also, that they are open to the objection of being difficult to alter without disturbance to industry and trade, which is a serious objection to a tax; but these points have nothing to do-at least directly-with the question we are now considering. viz. How much is the country paying to encourage the protected industries! It is the money which never reaches

the Treasury, but is paid out by consumers in the high prices of domestic articles, that constitutes the expense of protection. Though it would be impossible to estimate the amount of ties comparatively easy and reliable.

The "Statistical Abstract" of the ten. about \$1,300,000. Inasmuch as a re- St. Louis Post-Dispatch. spectable quantity of foreign rails was imported, upon which it was possible to pay the duty and still to sell them in competition with domestic rails, it is plain that the price here must have been something like \$17 higher than rails in the absence of the duty. Reckoning the excess at only \$15, however-and a comparison of British and American prices current for the year shows that this is well within the 000,000 has been paid into the Treasury for the expenses of the peocharge on farmers and merchants and the community generally .- Nation.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. -Ominous-Burchard's Ticket-HARRISON AND MORTON, The three R's once more!-N. Y.

-The Republican party is only one of reminiscence. It is behind the age. It lives to retard the progress and growth of the country by keeping it in narrow channels. - Cleveland Plain

-The absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. - President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

-It is said that the leading Republicans in New York are betting heavily on Harrison. This means that various enthusiastic Democrats will be richer after the result is announced .- Atlanta Constitution.

-We still hear from Thurman occasionally, but Levi P. Morton has not had a word to say since he withdrew from the directory of the Canadian Pacific and shaved off his English whiskers. - St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-A little whig and a little coon, A little Chinese served too soon, A little lie and a little dirt, A little Blaine and a bloody shirt. Dear blankets, clothing, wool and flax, A heavy tax on working-men-These are the things to boost in Ben. -Danville Press.

-A real Venetian gondola have lately been imported into Boston. The cost in Venice was \$300 and the duty to the American "consumer," \$411, besides freight and charges. Of course this \$111 duty on gondolas is necessary in order to protect the American gon dola industry against the pauper gon dolas of Venice. - Boston Globe.

-After twenty-eight years of hig taxation to "foster American indus tries" the farmers still furnish 75 pe cent. of all our exports and the manufacturers only twenty per cent. And every American citizen, in office or the price of the farmers' products is out, to subscribe to what he darn leveled down in the old world market, pleases, and the more Democratic while all he buys is enhanced in cost by officeholders that send in their mites taxes to heap up a surplus for the politicians to spend. No wonder the grangers are kicking.— N. Y. World. rier.—N. Y. Sun.

建设企业。中央中华发展工程的一定时

THE WAGES OUESTION. Why Labor Can Not Get Bich by Increase

The leader of the Republican campaign has announced that the tariff people have any idea of the amount of er American labor shall receive high question is merely a question of whethburden, even tariff reformers usual- or low wages. "I will not," he said, ly confining themselves to mere gen- | "stop to argue the question upon any our military and naval establishments setts as the most conspicuous example what we appropriate for rivers and he proceeded to compare her labor harbors. It is always open to any situation, not with that of Germany or citizen, in or out of Congress, to object some other high-tariff country, but to the amounts expended for any of with that of "free-trade England." In these purposes. But the amount which order to make the comparison as favorwe expend for the support of certain able as possible to the protection thefavored industries in this country is ory he ignored his own report as Secan absolutely unkown quantity. Not retary of State, wherein he showed ligent persons utterly ignorant of this sachusetts was due to its superior efamount, but it frequently happens that ficiency as compared with the pay and writers for the press, whose special efficiency of labor in England, and inbusiness it is to treat these questions, stead tried to figure out the benefits of proceed upon an entirely false basis in protection from a juggling contrast of he savings-banks returns.

Now it happens that Mr. Carroll D. year ending June 30, 1887, amounted Wright, the highest Massachusetts auto \$214,000,000. But this does not in thority on labor statistics, investigated any way measure the cost which the this very question of the effects of the nation incurs in supporting its pro- tariff on wages in Massachusetts in tected industries. It does not, indeed, 1883, and as Chief of the Massachuform any part of that cost. These setts Bureau of Labor embodied in his \$214,000,000-if, for the sake of sim- report for 1884 a series of elaborate plicity in the argument, we ignore the tables showing the wages paid in existence of a surplus-are expended for | ninety different industries during nine the general purposes of the Govern- different periods from 1860 to 1880. ment. They have to be collected some- In 1860 we were working under the low how, and whether customs duties are tariff of 1846; in 1880 under the highest the best way or not is a question of tariff we ever had. Yet here is what general fiscal policy. It is true that Mr. Wright's tables show about proprotective duties are apt to bear more | tection and wages in ten leading indusheavily on the poor than on the rich, tries of Massachusetts in 1860 as com-

INDUSTRY.	Turiffate.	Weekly Wuges.	Tur Rate.	Weekly Wages.
Boots and shoes	.60 .56 .40 .35 .20 .35 .30 .60	1880 89.60 5.87 8.81 7.87 9.95 9.63 4.82 8.17 5.66 7.45	.24 .24 .24 .25 .15 .15 .24 .19	\$11.42 6.62 8.26 6.50 11.77 10.01 4.62 8.63 5.91 6.10

this tax with any degree of accuracy, a and that probably attributable to selfclear recognition of its nature is suffi- protective organization on the part of cient to show that the aggregate must the mill hands. As for the other nine continue the frauds. General Fry be stupendous. Let us take a single industries wages actually fell in seven item, that of steel rails; the simplicity of them, and an average increase of and uniformity of this article render- 100 per cent. in the rate of duties was ing comparison of prices and quanti- followed by a decrease of 73 cents in from exposure in the county frauds. the average weekly wages of the whole | Conkling arose, demanded an investi-

United States for 1887 gives the follow- How much more of the wage-earning figures of importation and of home er's pay was absorbed in the increased tion (for year ending June 30, 1887), But if he studies Mr. Wright's table 77,000 tons; home production (year | with an eye to the low wages paid in ending December 31, 1886), 1,579,000 protected Germany as compared with tons. The duty on steel rails was low tariff England, he will plainly see (and is) \$17 per ton, so that the cus- that labor can not get rich by increastoms revenue from this article was ing the taxes that labor has to pay .-

WHAT HARRISON SAID.

Indianapolis Knights of Labor Defy Ben-E. F. Gould, secretary of District Assembly 106, Knights of Labor, has we should have had to pay for foreign transmitted a letter to John C. New in which the writer calls attention to the for any laboring-man would be armark-we have in this single item a rested for perjury." He then cites the bounty of about \$24,000,000 paid in a evidence which has heretofore been single year to the steel rail manufact- submitted, but in order that the proures alone. Something over a \$1,- prietor of the Journal may have no reason to doubt that such an affidavit has been made, he incloses one made ple's Government; twenty times as by John G. Schwartz, and asks Mr. rail men, and has entered into the cost | Schwartz' arrest. Schwartz is a new of our railways, to be a permanent witness to Harrison's language, and his affidavit reads as follows:

State of Indiana, Marion County-John G. Schwartz, being duly sworn, testifies under oath that he was employed by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railway in July, 1877; that he went on a strike on the day the strike took place, on or about July 19, ent at the conference meeting where Benjamin Harrison, Albert G. Porter and other prominent citizens spoke with reference to the strike; strikers) were law-breakers, and as such were not entitled to any sympathy whatever from the public; that the said Harrison, now a Presidential candidate, further said that the men ought to return to their work; that the railroads could not afford to pay higher wages; lar per day is enough for any working-man; that he himself could live on that amount; and that Benjamin Harrison further said that if the men did not return to work the militia should be brought into service and the men forced to return to work. JOHN G. SCHWARTZ.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th

day of September, 1888.

JOSEPH T. FANNING, Notary Public. Schwartz is perfectly willing to be arrested at the instigation of New, and the affidavit was made for the express purpose of seeing if New was in earnest in declaring that any person making such an affidavit would be arrested. The affiant is a carpenter here and is a worthy citizen. - Indianapolis Letter.

Official Labor Statistics

In 1883 Carroll D. Wright, chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, conducted a searching investigation of the question of wages in Massachusett, the results of which he gave to the world in a series of elaborate tables contained in his annual report for 1884. Mr. Wright is an accepted authority the world over in this field of investigation. From his tables nine leading industries, with which tariff legislation has most busied itself since 1880 are selected, and the wages paid was \$111, which, of course, was added in each under the low and high tariffs to the price, making the gondola cost of 1860 and 1880 respectively, are com-

e	pared as follows:	Weekly	Ho ges.
	INDUSTRY.	1860.	1880.
y	Carpets		#5 87
а	Clothing	8 26	8 81
	Cottons	6 50	7 37
No.	Furniture	11 77	9 95
	Leather.	10 01	9 63
h	Linens and jute	4 63	4 82
ш	Paper	8 63	8 17
-	Silks	5 91	5 87
r	Worsteds	6 10	5 06

-It is the constitutional right of

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER. One That Was Written by Conkling When

He First Fell Out With Blaine. publicans here are greatly astonshed over the following letter from Roscoe Conkling to Peter B. Crandall. of this city, published in the Ithaca Democrat, together with a long interview with Mr. Crandall on the circumstance under which the letter was

MAY 6, 1886.—My Deor Str: I am glad to re-ceive your letter. By this time you will have seen in full the latter passages of the Fry-Blaine matter. Let me know what you think. You will not, I think, find fault with the selfcommand of your representative when called on without a moment's warning in the presence of the Nation to answer such a libel. What is the effect upon our people?

Mr. Blaine is said to be too near the business

of recruiting at Augusta, Me., where he lives, and where there was another Haddock affair, in crime but not in conviction and punishment. He has grown suddenly rich, it is said, out of Government jobs. His brother was convicted of forgery and sent to the State prison, I am flavor about the whole thing. If where you and I are known any one can be und to believe the foul imputation put on us

we have lived in vain. How is this? Your friend. ROSCOE CONKLING.
Peter B. Crandall, Babcock Hill, Oneida Mr. Crandall is eighty years old. He

has been a prominent man in State and National politics for many years, and has always been one of Conkling's most devoted friends.

In an interview Mr. Crandall said: "I want simply to make a statement for the benefit of the friends of Mr. Conkling. He was a statesman, a patriot, an honest man. Through Mr. Blaine's intrigues and machinations he was forced from public life to his death. It is now the duty of every one of Mr. Conkling's friends to repay that treachery by helping to silence forever that scheming and dishonest politician. I have known Mr. Conkling all my life and have corresponded with him for many years. All of his letters show his intense suffering on account of the way Blaine has calumniated him. His last letter was written a few days before his death, and in that he still expressed an interest in public affairs. "When I was Provost-Marshal of

Oneida County great frauds were un-

earthed by Conkling and traced to

Washington. Conkling attempted to

introduce a bill abolishing the Provost-Marshalship. Fry and Blaine opposed it, as they wanted the office to become a part of the War Department, so as to sent a letter to Congress, and Blaine caused it to be read, charging Conkling with protecting his own district gation, and turned on Fry and Blaine, charging that out of 800,000 men to whom bounties were paid scarcely production of steel rails for the last cost of articles consumed by him it is 200,000 ever went to service and someappointed exonerated Conkling, but just. When my family came to this State my the Fry investigation found too big a which consisted chiefly of slaves, and he set job on their hands, and so many per- them all free. My father never owned a slave sons were implicated that the matter a slave, and would not if I could. Now I might was finally dropped. I have all the papers in the matter, as Conkling told papers in the matter, as Conkling told childhood, and one whom I took care of me to keep them. Mr. Hotchkiss, childhood, and one whom I took care of till be died, was a boy of about my own attorney for the committee, said: 'If age, who had been given to me by my grandwe should attempt to get back this stolen money by spreading these transactions over the country the Administration would not last six months.' Conkling said he had a letter from Augusta, Me., Blaine's home, charging Blaine with making \$40,000 in a single fact that Mr. New has declared that day out of county frauds. About a "any one making affidavit that Har- month after this I received rison said that a dollar a day is enough the letter which I now give to the public. When Mr. Blaine has been pushed to the very front of his party as arbiter and dictator and has reached and holds that position by treachery it removes the obligations of secrecy. The friends of Mr. Conkling, now that he is dead, owe him the right to be heard on all matters relating to much has been given away to the steel New to make the inclosed the basis of Blaine's integrity. The friends of Conkling can not vote for Harrison

> Conkling still in politics. I will not vote for Harrison this fall. I have always been a Republican, but when that party goes in for plunder I leave it. The Republican party seems to have but one purpose, and that to aid capitalists and bondholders to squander the public lands and build up mammoth corporations. I am too old to ask or expect any thing from any political party now, and all I wish is to leave the world better than I found it. But when I think that if Harrison is elected this fall Blaine will be at the head of the Government, I can not die contented, but feel like going to every friend of Mr. Conkling and telling him what I know personally about the shameful way he was treated by Blaine and thereby removing from my heart

this fall if they are true to Conkling's

memory. Blaine is the Republican

party, and if it had not been for him

Garfield would have been alive and

ever been a painful one to me." The leading Democrats here say this letter and interview will increase the Democratic vote in this section by hundreds .- Ithaca (N. Y.) Cor. Chicago

DOWN ON THE IRISH.

Harrison's Views Frankly Expressed at Meeting Twelve Years Ago. So much attention has been paid by Republican papers to an apparent discrepancy as to dates in a statement made by William Condon, Sr., of Bloomington, Ill., concerning a speech once delivered here by Ben Harrison. of Indiana, that Mr. Condon has been moved to make himself clear, and he does so by the following affidavit, which explains itself:

"William Condon, Sr., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a grain and grocery merchant residing in Bloomington, Ill.; that on an afternoon a few days before the November election in the year 1876 he attended a Republican meeting at Durley Hall in said city of dressed by Benjamin Harrison, the present Presidential candidate; that in the course of that speech at the Durley Hall Ben Harrison praised the bravery and patriotism of the dif-ferent races of this country, except the Irish. ferent races of this country, except the Irish, and as Harrison was quitting that portion of his address an old gentleman, with an Irish accent, asked: 'How about the Irish, and where were Meagher, Sheridan, Shields, Mulligan and the others' that the crowd hissed the question and shouted: 'Put him out,' and the old gentleman was put out; that Ben Harrison said in answer to the question: 'It is easy to know that man's race; you all know what they are; if it were not for them we would not need half our peniteatiaries, which are almost full of them; they are only good to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American people.' Affiant further says these words from Harrison were

followed with applause, and that affant toen left the hall. Affant says that be mentioned Harrison's speech and the circumstances that very evening to his neighbors, and that he frequently thereafter mentioned the same in discussing politics with his friends long before Ben Harrison was nominated for President.
Affiant says he has paid so much attention to
Harrison's speech because, among other reasons, Harrison was then a prominent Republican, having been beaten for Governor of Indiana but a short while before. Affiant further swears that after Harrison's nomination for President affant for a short while thought Harrison made his speech against the Irish but eight years ago, instead of twelve years ago, this inaccurate impression arising from the fact that affant had so often mentioned Harrison's speech that the words were as fresh in his memory as a recent event. Affiant swears that in the letter which he wrote to Golden, Col., and which was afterward published in the papers, he never said any thing about the number of Irishmen in any place who would vote for or against Ben Harrison for President, but that various numbers were added to his letter, as published by various papers, by reporters or editors whom affant does not even know. Affiant swears he was the first to have the inaccuracy about the date of Harrison's speech corrected, which correction appeared in the Bulletin before any of the Republican papers began the controversy about Harrison' speech. Affiant says, in conclusion, that he is neither office-holder nor office-seeker.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1888.

"D. S. PEARSON, Notary Public." Other affidavits are made by Michael F. Purcell, John A. Wilson, Robert Saunders and A. G. Creed, all wellknown and respected in this community, who swear they attended the Durley-hall meeting in 1876 and remember the words of Harrison and the scene substantially as Mr. Condon has given them. John McCann, James D. Mellinger, John Morgan, and U. O. Andrus are among others who were then present at Durley hall and may be quoted as substantiating the above sworn testimony. To "make it more binding," as it were, the Bulletin here publishes several affidavits of persons who recall Mr. Condon's mentioning the Durley-hall incident to them on various occasions and before the Republican candidate was thought of as very much of a possibility .-Bloomington (Ill.) Letter.

THURMAN TO THE NEGRO. The Old Roman Addresses a Delegation

of Colored Voters. A few days ago Judge Thurman received a delegation of colored Democrats, who, through W. H. Farbush, of Arkansas, presented an address expressing their thankfulness for favors from the Democratic party, expressing a belief in the division of the colored vote as for their best interest, and stating a firm belief in the election of Cleveland and Thurman. Judge Thur-

man greeted them warmly and spoke reverent or jocular remark is startling as follows: GENTLEMEN: I am greatly obliged to you for this call, and still more for the kind and just dome they are often astonished to be sentiments that have just been read here. I described as an enemy of the colored people. Way by a voice from one of the algrandfather brought with him all his property, father, not as a slave, but as a playmate and companion to take care of me, being older. It ever one child loved another that boy loved me and I loved him, and never were more sincere toars shed than I shed over him. But we can not expect justice in a political campaign, and ored race. I deny nothing that is true, but this charge is untrue. No man can point to a law that I had any thing to do with the making of. that was more unjust to the colored people than to the white, or unjust in any description, and I defy any one to show any thing to the

It is true that in 1807, before the suffrage for your people had been adopted, when the question was in Ohlo, and in Ohlo alone, whether the word "white" should be struck from the constitution, I, together with a large majority, voted against striking it out. The reasons were plainly stated and honestly maintained. It was not right for Ohio to take such action when nearly all the other States were acting otherwise. That reason I urged against such action, but from the moment the amendment to the Federal constitution was adopted which gave suffrage to the colored people, from that moment they became citizens, and no man can say I ever treated them otherwise than as citizens. [Applause.] No man can say with truth that I have denied the equality before Grover Cleveland stands, on the platform of the Democratic party, which pronounces for equal rights for all, without regard to race or color. That platform means that every man— whether by birth, by naturalization, or by the amendments to the constitution is a citizenis equal to any one before the law. [Applause.]

tion, and all are equal before the law. Now, you have studied the platform of the Democratic party. You have seen the pledges made. No President has ever done more ample justice to the colored people than Grover Cleveland, and, if re-elected, he will continue to do justice to them. I know him well. In his intellect, in his heart, in his soul, he is a just and upright man. When he says any thing he noans it, and when he has said it he stands I am greatly pleased to see that the colored

vote is no longer a unit. I have said repeatedly, in public and in private, I have said every where, that since suffrage was conferred on the colored people, the Republican managers seek to make political bondsmen of the colored race. When they ceased to be labor bondsme the Republican leaders intended they shoul the secrecy of a subject which has become political bondsmen, and they knew that was impossible in human nature without bitterness among the whites; it was an impossibility in human nature without a miracle. Although slavery in the South was to be found in Whig as well as in Democratic States and it has been called a Democratic institu and it has been called a Democratic institu-tion, yet the truth is the principle of Jefferson was undermining it and it was brought to the grave. Now, say whatever you may think, write whatever you may think, there is liberty to all. If any people more than an-other have reason to be thankful for this declaration it is those who have lately been set free. I don't underrate the men who helped. I know well the unjust claims that have been to be a fight of abolition. I know that it was said that if the Union could be preserved without freeing a slave they would preserve it on that condition. I know that Mr. Lincoln, a great and good man, said so; but I also know that when the idea entered the brain of the radical leaders that by emancipating the slave and giv-ing h m the suffrage the South might be made a solid radical South then there was a sudden and wonderful growth of philanthropy, and the men who but lately had been willing to see slavery indefinitely prolonged became the earnest advocates of abolition. In a word, party interests governed political action, and if it had not been supposed by the radical leaders that the political bondage of the negro could be made to take the place of the anc bondage, you would have heard nothing of the Republican party having freed the slave.

-The Democratic party is the

THE CAPITOL DOME.

Freaks of Sound That Scare Many Visit A reporter saw a fat colored woman he other day standing in the passage about a third of the way up the dome. She was dressed gorgeously in a purple bombazine, and carried a hand-bag and cotton umbrella. She weighed about 250 pounds.

"Laws, chile," she said in a frightned whisper. "I heahs voices. Dis ebrywhar 'bout. An' them chilluns done gone up an' left me, and yer I is. Mun, I don' much like dem voices! I'se afeard I'il nebber git out ob dis." She was trying to be calm with a great effort. "Dese voices" are a great source of

lear and superstition to simple-minded visitors. Country colored people parumns and arched passages. Some- heavy, and had the handles turned altimes the voices come up from under corner where nobody is. They are heard in the crypt, still more mysteriously n the old hall, where there are plenty of people stirring around in a flood of "Dese voices are ebery whar." With these many of the employes of the Capitol and others fond of practical superstitious colored people. Sometimes the jokes are played on people who are not superstitious. The saucerlike canopy, upon which the great allegory roofing the rotunda is painted acts as a sound board, and will convey lery to the point opposite.

When sentimental couples get close together in this circular gallery and lean over the rail, watching the people moving about on the floor of the rotunda below, and whisper gentle things to each other, meant for no other ears but their own, they are often overheard by innocent young men who happen to be lolling on the opposite side of the gallery, as far away as possible. The young couple may be startled by some most inopportune remark sounded their ears when no one is near them.

At a most tender moment, an irto their sense of security. When parties of tourists climb up to the addressed by name in the most familiar legorical terrors painted on the ca above. Sometimes they are invited to come up and take lunch. A party of Ohio people were in the gallery talk- the hand loom being so much cheaper. ing to each other about their home Of course, the process is slower, but matters. A young man on the other the difference in cost more than makes side of the gallery listened until he got the names of several of the party. Then he called out: "Is that you. Mr. Blank? Why, how do you do? Come up here; we have lunch here for Ohio folks." The voice apparently came through the canopy, from some chamber still higher up. They were not astonished that the Government should make special provision for the entertainment of Ohio folks and they promptly accepted the invitation. The whole party trudged up the very steep and dangerous flight of stairs leading up to the worm-light, at the head of which they were met with a notice: "Visitors not permitted to go higher." And there was no lunch anywhere in sight. Some of the ladies were anxious to get

down as soon as possible. Two colored men leaned over the rail under the allegory and talked about Lynchburg, whispering mysteriously about things strictly private to themselves. A young man lolled against the rail just opposite them-too far away to hear. They did not mind him. Directly a voice came out of one of the painted figures over their heads, warning them to go back to Lynchburg, surrender themselves, and repent of their wrong-doing.

"Was it murder?" the voice inquired. "De good Lo'd!" cried the two trembling men as they made a break for the

Another very old ex-slave was acsused by a voice that appeared to some from the mouth of the figure supposed to look like Jeff Davis of being "a runcaught at it. - Washington Star.

EARLIER FIRE-ARMS.

Bevolvers That Were Used Centuries Be-When hand fire-arms came into use that some wonder may be expressed at

their being used at all. The gunner was forced to carry rest on which to place his piece when firing and a burning match, so much keep his fire going.

during a rain two hostile armies were the latter."-Paris Letter. forced to suspend military operations entirely from the fact that they could not keep their powder dry nor their matches blazing, and the spectacle of opposing armies in the field waiting for about my book?" Does it maintain its party of the plain people. Its mission a shower to pass, spreading out their is to govern for the general welfare. ammunition on cloaks in the sun, then plain people, without regard to race was incredibly slow. At a battle ings. or color, to endure forever, that it may fought in 1636 the best soldiers were preserve free government, and that it able to fire only seven shots in eight

although the fight lasted from noon until eight o'clock in the evening.

The first improvement in the method of firing the piece was the wheel-lock, which came in the sixteenth century. This consisted of a steel wheel with rachets working against a fint. The wheel, being released by moving the trigger, revolved rapidly and struck parks of fire from the flint, thus igniting the powder. The wheel-lock was considered a wonderful invention buildin' is 'jes' full of voices. Dey's but no long time elapsed after it be came common before it was supersede by the flint-lock, the construction of which is so well known to most readers as to need no description.

Many pistols of curious patterns and workmanship are found both with wheel and flint locks, perhaps the most interesting specimens being the daggs, used in Italy and the south of Europe. ticularly are frightened at the voices These queer weapons were constructed they hear among the clustering col- wholly of iron, were consequently very most at right angles to the barrel. the feet, sometimes from the solid They made a tremendous report, but stone arches overhead. Again they aside from that and the danger of

sound from among the shadows in a bursting they were worth little as offensive or defensive weapons. It is commonly supposed that the breech loader is an invention of very recent years, but nothing is further sunlight, and more strangely still in from the truth, some of the earliest the great dome, from whose height hand firearms ever made being breech men have committed suicide. The loaders. A hunting arquebus belongbuilding is always full of echoes. ing to Henry VIII. is still preserved in the tower of London, the system being nearly identical with that of a favorite modern rifle, and not one modern plan joking play upon the nerves of the of breech loading is known that was not at one time or another foreshadowed in these ancient weapons. The German breech loaders were, however, the best. Many of the early pistols were also breech loaders, some of them being on the drop-down system, the least whisper with perfect distinct- that is to say, the barrel turning down ness from any place in the upper gal- on a pivot to admit of receiving the charge. The men of our day look to Colt as the inventor of the revolver, but strange as it may seem revolvers were used hundreds of years before Colt was born .- Troy (N. Y.) Times.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES. Notes and Suggestions of Interest to In-

ventors and Working Men. Working under the union schedule of hours it takes the average tailor

four and a half days to make a complete suit of clothes. Paris proposes to erect workmen's tenement houses on the Peabody plan. The buildings have already been begun and the work will be pushed rapid-

ly. They will have seven stories, divided into homes of three rooms each, and the annual rent will be fifty dol-In England the manufacture of inrain carpets by steam power in un dertaken, but by very few carpet-makers, the expense of manufacturing by

up for the loss of time. Mechanical and inventive geniuses are turning their attention to the "drop-a-nickel - in-the - slot" devices. One of the latest of these projects for gathering in pennies is an automatic perfumery machine. Drop a penny into it and a spray of perfume for the handkerchief springs forth. One man is working at a machine which will discharge a cigar, cut and lighted, on

the receipt of a nickel. Business tact and shrewdness are necessary to the successful management of a boarding-house anywhere, but especially so in a large city. A boarding-house keeper in New York recently hit upon a plan of avoiding troublesome complaints and facilitating bargains. He arranges matters so that the male guests transact all their business with his wife, while the female guests have to settle with him-

Taking the building trades all around and striking a general average of brick-layers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, etc., wages in this city averaged about \$2.25 in 1858, about \$3 in 1868, about \$2.80 to \$3 in 1878, and about \$3 in the present year. The best-paid trades are the brick-layers, plasterers, plumbers and gas-fitters, who average \$3.20 a day, and the worst-paid highly-skilled labor is painting .- Chicago News.

Change in Watch Crystals.

There have been some curious changes of late years in the fashions away nigger," at threatened with the for staple commodities, and especially whipping-post or a return to slavery. is this true in the matter of watches. These things surround the dome with The watch is either looked upon as a mystery, but such would not be per- trinket or as an article of serious use. mitted if the perpetrators could be In the first instance it is set in a round ball, incrusted with small diamonds, sometimes intermixed with rubies or with sapphires, or it forms the top of a smelling-bottle, or is set in a bracelet or the handle of a parasol. But the serious watch of every-day wear has become a very practical article, the only method of firing the gun was indeed. "In old days," said to me a by applying a blazing fuse to the prim- famous Swiss jeweler of the Rue de la ing in the pan. This was slow and un- Paix the other day, 'the business of certain, and the difficulties arising in replacing watch crystals was an imthe use of early fire-arms was so great portant item, amounting, on an average, to thirty dollars per week. Now. instead of the delicate soap-bubble glass formerly used, the watch-crystal coarse powder for his charge, fine pow- is made thick and strong so as to stand der for his priming, a bag of bullets, a any amount of rough usage short of an actual blow. The introduction of these massive crystals has brought about a luggage rendering his movements and change in the make of watches. Not progress exceedingly slow, and every half so many hunting-cased watches man who carried a gun was therefore are sold as formerly, as they are so generally attended by an assistant to much less convenient than the openfaced ones, and the thick crystal does It not infrequently happened that away with the only real objection to

It Maintains Its Place

Author (to Publisher)-Well, how

Publisher-I don't know any thing Its cornerstone is that the humblest sitting down and waiting for their about that, but I know it holds its own citizen is entitled to the same liberty powder to dry, provoked the merri- pretty well on my shelves. I haven't and the same protection as the most ment of even their own day. Besides been able to get rid of any but complicated. It therefore, wants all the this, the process of loading and firing mentary copies thus far.—Texas Siftbeen able to get rid of any but compli-

-The largest pleasure ground in the may strike down every monopoly or other powerful engine of despotism and oppression.— Evansville Courier. arquebusers fired but seven shots each, delphia, which contains 2,745 acres. A WOMAN'S BLUFF.

How She Used Her Husband After Eloping

After two or three days of weary search a Canadian named Williams, living near St. Thomas, located his eloping wife here in Detroit. She had run away with the hired man, and they were boarding with a family on Champlain street. An officer went with the husband to interview the faithless one, rather expecting trouble, but there was none. The visitors were ushered into the sitting-room, and the wife rose up and calmly asked:

"Who did you wish to see, gentle-

"Mary. I've come for you!" replied the husband. "Why did you run away from me and the children? Where's that scoundrel of a Pete?"
"Mary? Mary? Haven't you made

a mistake, sir?" she queried. "Come, Mary, none of that," he answered. "You've got to go back with

"Sir, what means this language?" she demanded. "Officer, did you bring this man here to insult me?"

"He says you are his wife." "Of course she is!" "His wife! I never set eyes on him

before! He is either drunk or crazy!" "Not my wife!" he shouted. "Haven't we lived together eighteen years? Didnt you and Pete skip from home ten days ago? Haven't you got two children waiting for you to come back? And haven't I come to waltz you home and pound Pete within an inch of his life?"

"I must demand your protection," she said to the officer. "This has gone too far already. The man must be

"I want her arrested," said the hus-

"Try it at your peril!" she replied. "My husband will demand ample satisfaction for this outrage?"

"You must be mistaken," said the

"No. I hain't!"

"But I guess you are, and we will

"Your name and the number of your badge, please?" asked the woman, and when they were given she wrote them down and bowed the officer out. The husband went, too, but vigorously contended that no mistake had been made. Two hours later he returned to the house to make another effort, but the wife had disappeared, leaving behind her a note which read:

"To the Police-Please use the old man gently. He is very soft on top of the head. Yours truly-Pete and I."-Detroit Free Press.

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this pasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimula-ting atmosphere, and the universal pres-ence of catarrhal difficulties. But why should so many of our women

have false teeth! That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by

want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption and consumption to the consumption of the cough and consumption and consumption are consumption to the consumption of the cough and consumption to the consumption of the cons regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sursaparilla, two old-fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, to each or with an occasional use of Warner's ether with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from extarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, l troubles and consumption, which so ge ally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fiaher, of Salem, Henry Co.,
Iowa, served four years in the late war and
contracted a disease called consumption by
the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

-An English housekeeper recently found a vacancy and five bottles of water where there had been four dozen bottles of champagne, and, looking further, found that two hundred bottles of claret, three or four dozen of sherry. one hundred and twelve bottles of port and a large quantity of other liquor had been taken and empty bottles left in their place. Seventy empty bottles were found in a closet back of the butler's bedroom. The butler, when arraigned in court, admitted that he had helped to make way with the liquor, but alleged that the other servants had drunk it, too, and was very sure that every drop of it had been drunk in the house. He resented the imputation that some might have

-The following case shows how scarlet fever, poison is distributed: A little girl, eight years old, living at Fortress Monroe, was attacked with scarlet fever. For a long time no possible source of contagion could be discovered; but at last the attending physician learned that one of the house servants had nursed a case of scarlet fever in a distint city just about a year before. After the case terminated she packed some of her things, including some garments then worn, in a tr and left the place. A year later she had the trunk sent to her, opened it, and took out the contents, the little girl being present and handling the things. Very soon after the latter was attacked, as stated, by scarlet fever.

—Five Argonia (Kas.) young ladies were recently caught in the middle of a long railroad bridge by a passenger train and forced to jump twenty feet into the water to save their lives.